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We have just accepted the Agency for the

The Protector Underwriters of the Phoenix of Hartford.  
These are also among the Roll of Insurers in San Francisco.

## CONKLING OFF TO RAISE THE WIND

SALES TODAY TO TALK BONDS  
WITH FINANCIERS ON  
WALL STREET.

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.)

Territorial Treasurer D. L. Conkling will leave for the Coast on the Matson liner Wilhelmina this morning, in company with Attorney Charles R. Hemenway, to attend the flotation of the million and a half dollars' worth of bonds. They will proceed direct to New York from San Francisco. Treasurer Conkling will conduct the negotiations with the financiers while Attorney Hemenway will take care of the legal end of the bond issue. During Mr. Conkling's absence from the Territory, Henry C. Hapai, registrar of public accounts, will be acting treasurer. Auditor J. H. Fisher counted the cash last night and Mr. Conkling turned over everything to Mr. Hapai, so that the latter will be in charge as soon as the office opens this morning.

"We have had several inquiries as to the issue and they appear to come from people who will probably be bidders," said Mr. Conkling last night.

The matter of the bond issued engaged the earnest attention of Governor Frear during practically the whole of yesterday and the previous day. The Governor has prepared two statements dealing with the finances of the Territory which show a singularly healthy state of affairs. One statement shows the bonded indebtedness of the Territory from its organization on June 14, 1900, to May 1, 1911, the bonds issued, those retired and the outstanding bonds. The statement follows:

### Bonds Issued.

June 14, 1900—Bonds outstanding, 6% and 5%, \$4,214,400.  
May 1, 1903—Fire claims bonds, 5-15, 4%, \$315,000.  
October 1, 1903—Public improvement bonds, 5-15, 4-1-2%, \$1,000,000.  
January 2, 1905—Public improvement bonds, 5-15, 4-1-2%, \$1,000,000.  
October 4, 1905—Refunding bonds, 5-15, 4%, \$600,000.  
January 2, 1906—Public improvement bonds, 5-15, 3-1-2%, \$750,000.  
October 1, 1907—Public improvement bonds, 5-15, 3-1-2%, \$294,000.  
October 1, 1909—Public improvement bonds, 5-15, 3-1-2%, \$200,000.  
Total, \$8,373,400.

### Bonds Retired.

(By biennial fiscal periods.)  
Paid by the United States under agreement of annexation, cash 6's and 5's, \$3,241,400.  
Paid by Territory:  
June 14, 1900, to June 30, 1901, cash 5's, \$39,000.  
July 1, 1901, to June 30, 1903, cash 5's, \$80,000.  
July 1, 1903, to June 30, 1905, cash 5's, \$104,000.  
October 4, 1905—Proceeds of 4% refund bonds 5's, \$600,000.  
July 1, 1905, to June 30, 1907, cash 5's, \$169,000.  
July 1, 1907, to June 30, 1909, cash 5's, \$53,000.  
July 1, 1909, to May 1, 1911, cash 4's, \$155,000.  
Total, \$4,369,400.  
Balance outstanding, \$4,004,000.

### Outstanding Bonds.

Statement of the outstanding bonds of the Territory, May 1, 1911:  
Fire claims, 4%, \$160,000.  
Refunding, 4%, \$600,000.  
Public improvement, 4-1-2%, \$1,000,000.  
Public improvement, 4-1-4%, \$1,000,000.  
Public improvement, 3-1-2%, \$1,244,000.  
Total, \$4,004,000.

### Credit Is Good.

The second statement deals with public improvement bonds issued under the present laws and shows that Hawaii's credit in the financial world is steadily improving, as indicated by the actual interest the Territory has to pay on its various bonds, and the price which they fetch. When Hawaiian five to fifteen year bonds were sold in New York, October 1, 1903, they bore interest at four and one-half per cent, and the issue of \$1,000,000 sold at slightly over par. In January, 1905, another million dollars' worth of five-fifteen year bonds were sold in New York bearing interest at four and one-quarter per cent. They sold at 100.10, which made the actual interest on a basis of 4.20.

On the next occasion that the Territory sought to sell bonds in New York, which was a year later, three and one-half per cent was the amount of the interest; the price received for each one hundred bond was 98.125, which made the actual interest 3.57. The issue was for \$750,000.

In October, 1907, the Territory disposed of an issue of \$294,000 five to fifteen year three and one-half per cent bonds at 98.125, which made the actual interest to the purchasers 3.57 per cent. The whole issue was taken in Honolulu. Another issue of \$200,000 made on October 1, 1909, bearing interest at 3 per cent, was also taken locally at 98.25, which made the actual interest yield 3.56.

### Five Issues.

These five issues aggregated \$3,244,000 out of \$7,500,000 authorized. Bonds of the Territory of two other issues, namely, fire claims bonds and refund bonds are outstanding as follows:  
Issued, May 1, 1903; term of years, five to fifteen; interest, four per cent; sale price, one hundred dollars; percentage basis, four dollars; aggregate issue, \$160,000; due date, May 1, 1915; sold in Honolulu.  
Issued, October 4, 1905; term of years, five to fifteen; interest, four per cent; sale price, 101.275; percentage

### TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box.

WAXIE MEDICINE CO., St. Louis 11 & A

basis, 3.75; aggregate issue, \$300,000; due date, October 4, 1910; sold in Honolulu.

Governor Frear stated yesterday that he hoped the interest to be paid on the new issue would be at least as that paid when the last loan was floated, but whether it would be or not of course he could not say. "We will have to see what the money market is," he remarked.

"We know we can sell the bonds," he added, "the only question is upon what terms. We hope to sell them on a favorable basis."

### Healthy Condition.

The Governor considers that the finances of the Territory, as shown by the statement given above, are in a healthy condition. He also remarked on the fact that the government has never defaulted a day in the payment of its obligations.

In connection with the financial matter it may be stated that the taxes are now being deposited in the banks. Over \$500,000 will have been placed there by today. Treasurer Conkling, in discussing this matter yesterday, said that the increase in the assessed value of the Territory this year is more than the present outstanding indebtedness of the Territory. The latter is \$4,004,000 while the increase in the assessed value is \$4,770,000. The total assessed valuation is, in round figures, \$155,000,000.

## AUSTRALIA PRODUCES OWN SUGAR SUPPLY

Doctor Maxwell, a familiar figure in sugar circles here, was a through passenger by the Canadian-Australian steamer Marama yesterday. "He has been in Australia acting as adviser to the Commonwealth on sugar matters and is now returning home to Boston."

Speaking of matters in connection with the sugar industry in the Colonies Doctor Maxwell said: "The Australians are producing enough sugar to meet the demands of their own consumption. This is a very satisfactory state of affairs and shows that the industry is on a sound footing. I am attached to the Commonwealth as a sort of general adviser but am not bound down in any way except that I should call on me for advice. During the term of the last government I put in a very hot report in connection with sugar matters but they put it away and that was an end to it. The present 'labor government,' however, asked me to give them a duplicate and they are going to act on part of it at the earliest opportunity."

### No Competition.

"The industry there is not carried on on such good lines as it is here, but conditions are different and that accounts for a great deal. They have tied themselves up so by a highly paid industry protected by a high tariff that they will be compelled to stick to their own home market. I have told them this in several of my reports and they are fully alive to the fact but I think they will allow conditions to remain as they are."

### Common Sense.

"As you probably know, I have many interests here but I am going straight through this time and will not have time to look around. I will stay in Boston for some time and then go to Washington. Australia, at the present time, is on a very sound footing and the people have just shown their common sense by throwing out the idea of altering their constitution. This is only ten years old and in the affairs of a nation a wait of two or three years is nothing. Although the present labor government was beaten out in the project it does not mean anything serious for them. Some of their own party were working against the movement on matters of principles and as a consequence the defeat was overwhelming."

## STATEHOOD IS NEAR FOR TERRITORIES

HOUSE PASSES RESOLUTION TO  
ADMIT NEW MEXICO AND  
ARIZONA.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—The house of representatives today passed the resolution providing for statehood for Arizona and New Mexico, and the battle for admittance begun by these Territories years ago seems now likely to end in victory.

Before passing the resolution the house defeated a resolution introduced by Representative James R. Mann of Illinois, eliminating Arizona's judiciary recall feature from the effects of the statehood resolution.

Arizona will be required to vote again on the judiciary recall and New Mexico to vote again to simplify amendment to its constitution.

### Criminal Prosecution.

The senate adopted a resolution demanding information regarding criminal prosecution of Standard Oil officials, following the action of the United States Supreme Court in declaring the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey a combination in restraint of trade and ordering its dissolution.

The resolution demands information as to what steps, if any, have been taken toward prosecuting the oil officials for carrying on an illegal business.

### After Lorimer Again.

Senator Atlee Pomerene of Ohio, one of the recently-elected members of the senate, introduced the third resolution of the session demanding an investigation of the bribery charges against Senator William G. Lorimer of Illinois.

### DENIES COMPLICITY.

LOS ANGELES, May 24.—Connors, the alleged dynamiter, arrested and held here suspected of complicity in the Times disaster, declared to the special grand jury today that he had no connection with the McNamara or the Times explosion.

## GETS ON TRAIL OF ORDINANCE

SANITARY COMMISSION IS NOW  
MOVING AFTER THAT  
BUILDING LAW.

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.)

Again taking up its inspection tour yesterday at the usual hour of four o'clock, the sanitation committee continued its explorations in Kewalo, edging towards the equally serious problems presented at Waikiki. Drainage, owing to the character of the country which the commission has selected as the first field for its operations, became the subject of the day, but not so entirely that the other features of sanitation did not come in for their due share of consideration.

"After two days of inspection," said Chairman George R. Carter, as the big auto which is carrying the commission around was headed towards town, "the commission is struck with the folly of permitting time to go on without a building law. In these two days' trips we have seen numbers of houses being built improperly and in improper places where they will surely be condemned by the commission as being unfit to live in, but Mr. Mott-Smith has just told me that there is nothing at all to prevent this, or to regulate it or to stop it."

"They should pass a law at once. I understand that the county agreed to remedy this defect, which appears to have been caused primarily by the legislature repealing the old laws on this stipulation. They don't have to wait for any fine-drawn-out measure, or minute ordinance. It will all have to be tested out in court and amended and remanded, anyway. Why don't they pass a general law laying down broad principles and then add on the other details bit by bit? It is probable that if this was done this commission would make recommendations for changes or additions when it makes its report, but by all means let us have the law at once—any old law."

This opinion is expressed after what has been seen in the districts the least progressive as far as building goes and give an inkling of what is coming when the tour of the commission is extended into Honolulu's center, Palama, Kalihi and lower Nuanuu.

### Inspect Swamps.

Commencing yesterday at the Kewalo pond at the foot of Piikoi street and the Kewalo spring, the commission progressed down Sheridan street, through the salt marshes and made a cursory trip through Waikiki, principally for the purpose of inspecting the mouths of the delta of the Manoa stream.

Until the trip over the route taken by the commission is made with the same attention paid to the surrounding country, no adequate idea of the amount of low and water-covered land is to be gained. The only high places seem to be the roads and even in Waikiki, Kalaheka avenue is the only "high spot" for a mile through acres upon acres of land flooded with artesian water and mountain streams, as well as salt marshes and brackish lagoons. In every one of these, President Mott-Smith of the board of health, who again piloted the party, pointed out the little top-minnows, valiant antagonists of the mosquito larvae. Personal inspection has made him familiar with all of this country and it goes hard with the inspector on whose route he finds water without fish. Even the trickling rills

that irrigate the banana plantations in many places are full of the little wriggling aquatic transparents all hard at work.

"The Hardest Job,"

The Kewalo pond and the neighboring country presented an entirely different aspect from the mosquito standpoint, however, and was pronounced by Mr. Mott-Smith to be one of the worst sections of the city. Fed by the Kewalo spring which seems now to be happily drying up, the country round about has been converted into a swampy bog, with innumerable bog-hole paradises for the breeding mosquito and yet no roots for the mosquito fish.

The pond itself presents a surface broken only by bulrushes and here the fish are keeping down the larvae but in the rest of the district there is sufficient opportunity for the mosquitoes to swarm out over the entire city, no matter how well the rest of the town is cleaned up.

This pond and swamp present one of the greatest difficulties which the commission and the engineers who will follow have to face. It is hardly more than a foot above sea level and yet there is twenty-four hundred feet of land over which this water must be drained. Some of this land appears to be higher or as high as the pond and there is practically no grade at all. It belongs to the C. M. Cooke estate and as the nearby country is also owned by the large interests it is hoped that the filling in of this land will be arranged more speedily than if owned by Chinese or others of the same class.

It is fairly certain that as soon as the town of health will issue orders to the owners for immediate filling as provided by the new law under penalty of the forfeiture of the land.

### In Little Britain.

Sheridan street, to which the commission journeyed next, seemed to have been wound through the marshes for the particular purpose of giving the commission an opportunity to see the "worst as is." Salt pans, stagnant ponds which are permitted to stagnate that the water can be scooped out and used for fertilizer, and other features equally attractive were all in line. The rice swamps were met with for the first time and Chairman Carter called attention to them, stating afterwards that the commission had not yet given this evil any consideration and would first determine whether they were a menace before it decided to take up plans to remedy it.

At the foot of Sheridan street the commission inspected the city garbage dump which did not tickle the fancy of the members overmuch, particularly as the unsightly mound is directly in the path of the proposed waterfront park strip. It has now been built five or six feet above the rest of the country. It was pointed out that in this place the entire country from the road back almost to King street was lower than the beach strip and had only one little two-foot-wide stream for an outlet near the dump.

### The Drainage Question.

From here the inspection of the various outlets that branch off from the Manoa stream and drain Waikiki were inspected with the purpose of familiarizing the commission with the facilities they would find in clearing this large stretch of land from its burden of brackish water. The grades, or rather the lack of grades, which will be experienced in draining the Waikiki swamps were given due attention and the chain of low lands which stretch from Kalia along Kalaheka avenue back of Ainalahu to Kapiolani Park were examined.

From there the commission returned to the foot of Kalaheka avenue near "Sunny South," where it inspected the blind terminus of a water course that has its source near Round Top. They then crossed the road and from the vantage point offered by a banana mound inspected the twenty or thirty acres which stretch between this place and the swamps they had just inspected nearer the beach. This land has been practically converted into a swamp by an artesian well dug at the corner of King and Kalaheka.

### Hemenway Off.

Charles R. Hemenway has so far not attended any of the trips of the commission of which he is a member, and as he leaves for the Coast today it is not likely that he ever will. His unexpected departure has led him to leave it will resign and permit a new man to be appointed or whether the vacancy will be permitted to exist until he can return, which will be in about six weeks.

The commission will resume its tour today and will most likely follow up this same stretch of low land where it branches off towards Moiliili. With this inspection the survey of the swamps at this end of the city will be complete.

## NO SUCCESSOR YET CHOSEN TO WILLFONG

Nathan C. Willfong's resignation as tax assessor of the county of Hawaii was received yesterday. Treasurer Conkling's last official act before boarding the Wilhelmina for San Francisco was to take the letter of resignation to Governor Frear.

Mr. Willfong will give up his office on June 30. He will be ready by that time to turn over the affairs of his office to his successor. He has informed the government that he will be glad to assist that successor in every way he can in getting "onto the ropes."

Governor Frear paid a tribute to Mr. Willfong yesterday when he said he has been in the service of the Territory a great many years and has been a very faithful officer.

Asked if he knew the reason, or reasons, why Mr. Willfong had resigned, the Governor said that the letter did not state any.

A number of applications for the position have been received, and many names have been suggested to the executive for the office.

"We have to the end of June to make the appointment, but we would like to make it as soon as possible," the Governor said, but he did not indicate whether any particular man was favored or not at this time.

## STATES TEACHERS WOULD COME

SUPP. POPE RESUBMITS SOME RE-  
QUESTS FOR JOBS IN  
ISLAND SCHOOLS.

No fewer than twenty teachers on the mainland wrote to Superintendent of Public Instruction W. T. Pope, by the last mail, making application for positions on the Islands. It appears that scores of pedagogues there would like to come to Hawaii to teach the young ones how to shoot.

Unless the applicants make up their minds to come here and take their chances without being promised jobs the Territory is not likely to make use of their services, no matter how valuable they may be.

"We are not drawing teachers from away to amount to anything," said Mr. Pope. "Enough of them come down here just to look around and see the field. Moreover, about thirty will be turned out at the normal school this year and local teachers are encouraged, of course."

The department has received expressions of opinion from most of the public school teachers of the Territory in reference to the proposed change in the school terms so as to avoid holding school during much of the warm weather.

### School Terms Arranged.

The matter was taken up at the April meeting of the commissioners of public instruction and it was decided that, for the best interests of both pupils and teachers the terms for the next school year, 1911-12, be arranged as follows:

Fall term, thirteen weeks, September 18 to December 15.

Winter term, fourteen weeks, January 2 to April 5.

Spring term, eleven weeks, April 15 to June 28.

This year the school year will end on June 23. It will start again on September 18, and circulars telling of the time are to be sent out to the teachers so that they can make their plans. The dates of the fall term will particularly interest them.

In view of the fact that the department is now receiving a large number of pamphlets from various schools and institutions on the mainland, dealing with all sorts of activities along school lines, Superintendent Pope has installed a set of filing cases so that the documents will be readily available to teachers and to members of the public who may be interested.

### New Site Is Needed.

Superintendent Pope was busily studying yesterday blue prints relating to proposed sites for the new girls' industrial school. It is hoped to get from ten to twenty acres on high land which is swept by a cool breeze. Speaking on the subject, Mr. Pope said:

"The girls' industrial school is located on a small lot near the Palama fire station. It is an old frame building that has been standing for a long time. It is quite evident that the girls will have to be getting out of the old building on account of its dilapidated condition."

"Moreover the location is too low for the class of girls that naturally get into a reform school. They are nearly always in a more or less run down condition when the courts get them and sends them there, and they are much more susceptible to diseases than most other children would be. A great effort has to be made to keep the place clean."

"We are trying to get a piece of land that is higher and a larger acreage, say from ten to twenty acres. We want it where it is high and rather dry but at the same time will have a cool breeze. During the last week I have looked over a number of pieces. There are several sites mauka of Moiliili. One of the locations proposed is above the stone quarry and another further up in the Bishop Estate while another is a tract known as Piliameo."

### Kalihi Not Favored.

"Another place which has been suggested is on the Ewa side of Kalihi Valley, up on the ridge. There is plenty of that land but it is too far from the car line. It would require a special vehicle every time anyone was taken up there or any time we wanted any supplies taken over."

"There is no water on it yet but I understand it can be put there. We would have to run considerable line for telephones and electric lights also, which would make it more expensive. The land is very irregular and would require much work to get it into shape ready for the buildings."

### The Best Site.

"The site I think the best is one of those land shown to us out there toward Koko Head, but it is too far away. It is not a good plan to put the institution too far away, like the boys' industrial school at Waialea, because it is much more expensive and inconvenient getting to and from the school."

Superintendent Pope is also going over the whole question of school lands and will seek to have all school areas in rural districts which are below two acres made up to that extent. With regard to the larger schools he hopes to have them given at least four acres and up to six.

### CHILDREN'S COMPLAINTS.

For summer diarrhoea in children always give Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and castor oil, and a speedy cure is certain. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaii.

When Two Months Old, Baby had  
Pimples Spread All Over Body—  
Broke and Left Skin Like a Scald  
—An Awful Sight—Doctor Afraid  
to Put His Hands on the Child.

CURED AT SLIGHT COST  
BY CUTICURA REMEDIES

"Our baby when two months old was suffering with terrible eczema from head to foot, all over her body. The baby looked just like a skinned rabbit. We were unable to put clothes on her. At first it seemed to be a few scattered pimples. They would break the skin and peel off leaving the under skin raw and red. We tried several doctors' remedies but all failed. Then we decided to try Cuticura. By using the Cuticura Ointment we softened the scab and it came off. Under this, where the real matter was, by washing with the Cuticura Soap and applying the Cuticura Ointment, a new skin soon appeared. We also gave baby four drops of the Cuticura Resolvent three times daily. After three days you could see the body gaining a little skin which would peel off and heal underneath. Now the baby is four months old. She is a fine picture of a fat little baby and all is well. We only used one cake of Cuticura Soap, two boxes of Cuticura Ointment and one bottle of Cuticura Resolvent. If people would know what Cuticura is there would be few suffering with eczema." Mrs. Joseph Koenigmann, 7 St. John's Place, Ridgewood Heights, L. I., N. Y., Apr. 30 and May 4, 1909.

Cuticura Soap (1 cake), Cuticura Ointment (600c), Cuticura Resolvent (50c), for full treatment of Eczema, Scald, etc., see ad on 50c and 100c boxes. Cuticura Soap, Cuticura Ointment, Cuticura Resolvent, for full treatment of Eczema, Scald, etc., see ad on 50c and 100c boxes.

though it were scalds. Then a few more pimples would appear and spread all over the body leaving the baby all raw without skin from head to foot. On top of her head there appeared a heavy scab a quarter of an inch thick. It was awful to see so small a baby look as she did. Imagine! The doctor was afraid to put his hands to the child. We tried several doctors' remedies but all failed. Then we decided to try Cuticura. By using the Cuticura Ointment we softened the scab and it came off. Under this, where the real matter was, by washing with the Cuticura Soap and applying the Cuticura Ointment, a new skin soon appeared. We also gave